lakh hectares in 1951 to 1267 lakh hectares in 1981 whereas the total availability of cattle per 100 hectares has come down from 160 l to 143 during the above period.

(b) whether it is also a fact that this decline in cattle wealth has forced the country to import dung and also to use less organic manure and more chemical fertilizers leading to increase in import bills as well as toxity in the products grown with Chemical Fertilisers;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to increase the number of cattle in the country and discourage their slaughter in view of their importance in the agricultural economy of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) National Commission on Agriculture has estimated the demand and supply projections in two perspectives of 1985 and 2000 A.D. However, the net sown area has gone up from 118.75 million hectares in 1950-51 to 140 million ha. in 1980-81. The number of bovine (including cattle and buffaloes) per 100 hectares has also gone up from 167 to 187.

(b) Since there is no decline in the cattle wealth, the question of importing dung does not arise. However, chemical fertilisers are being used in conjunction with organic manure to augment soil fertility and since there is a gap between the production and demand of chemical fertilisers in the country, Government has to import chemical fetilizers from other countries.

(c) and (d) In accordance with the general policy, NCA has recommended improvement in the productivity of cattle with progressive reduction in their number. A number of steps have already been initiated by the Government to improve their productivity. Most of the States in the country excepting Kerala, West Bengal and some North Eastern States discourage slaughter of cattle by imposing a ban. Where the ban does not exist, slaughter of only unproductive cattle is permitted.

अंगूर के बागों में अंगूर की फसलों का नष्ट हो जाना

2466. **श्री रामजी लाल:** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर भारत में अंगूर की फसल के उचित विपणन, भंडारण और वैज्ञानिक रख-रखाव सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण अंगूर की फसल अचानक पक जाने पर अंगूर के बागों में ही नष्ट हो जाती है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अंगूर की खेती में लगे किसानों को इस कारण से हुई हानि का राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस फसल को बीमा योजनाओं के अंतर्गत लाने के लिए प्रयास कर रही है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना कब तक लागू हो जाएगी;

(ङ) क्या सरकार अंगूर की खेती में लगे किसानों को वैज्ञानिक प्रशिक्षण देने पर विचार कर रही है ताकि उनकी फसल खेत में ही नष्ट न हो; और

(च) इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विशेष रूप से हिसार जिले में किसानों को मुआवजे की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरविंद नेताम): (क) और (ख) विपणन, भंडारण तथा रख-रखाव की वैज्ञानिक सुविधाओं के कारण उत्तर भारत में किसी क्षति की सूचना नहीं मिली है। तथापि, उत्तर भारत में कम अवधि में ही अंगूर पक जाते हैं तथा इसके बाद शीघ्र ही वर्षा हो जाती है जो कभी-कभी फसल को नुकसान पहुंचाती है। हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश में हानि की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। पंजाब में हुई हानि निम्न प्रकार है:-

1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
240 लाख रुपए	300 लाख रुपए	शून्य

(ग) अंगूर की फसल की बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत लाने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ङ) और (च) भारत सरकार ने उष्णाकटिबंधी, शुष्क तथा शीतोष्ण क्षेत्र के फलों के समेकित विकास की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत आठवीं योजना के दौरान फलों के 16000 उत्पादकों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए 160 लाख रुपए की राशि का आबंटन किया है जिसमें अंगूर की फसल उगाने वाले किसान भी शामिल हैं। इसके

अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीय बागवानी बोर्ड भी अंगूर की खेती सहित बेहतर प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रशिक्षण के लिए 50 किसानों के प्रत्येक समूह को 50000 रुपए की सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है। गत 3 वर्षों के दौरान हिसार जिले के किसानों को कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है।

Identification of crops suitable for different States

2467. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has identified the best crops suitable for different States, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that some States have ideal physical conditions for encouraging certain crops;

(c) whether such an exercise of identification has been taken up by ICAR;

(d) if so, the crops selected for Andhra Pradesh to be given a boost; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The data base on soil resources alongwith the climatic regimes prevalent in different states provide a basis for delineation of most efficient cropping zones with the associated crops that can be grown in a particular state. Accordingly emphasis is given to promote a particular crop based on the analysis of agro-ecological conditions and the cropping pattern.

(c) Yes, Sir. The detailed characterisation of the soil resources of different states are being surveyed and mapped. The entire country has been divided into 15 agro-climatic zones. Based on the suitable agro-climatic conditions, the research centres of the All India Co-ordinated Crop Improvement Research Projects under ICAR have been identified and located in different zones to work out location specific agro-techniques for each of the crops.

(d) and (e) The details are given in the statement.

Statement

Crop identified for Andhra Pradesh

Food Crops	:	Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Seed amaranthus.
Commercial Crops	:	Tobacco, Sugarcane, Cotton.
Pulses	:	Chickpea, Pigeonpea, Moong, Urd, Winged bean, Rajmah.
Oilseeds	:	Groundnut, castor, sunflower, sesame, soyabean, rapeseed mustard.
Fruits	:	Mango, grapes, banana, sapota, guava, citrus, pomegranate and ber.
Plantation Crops	:	Oil palm, Coconut, turmeric
Vegetable Crops	:	Chillies.

Agreements with Israel for Agriculture Sector

2468. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Agreements have been reached with Israel for cooperation in the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the agreement involves sending Indian farmers to visit Israel;

(d) if so, the details of any cooperation/ agreement signed with Israel for agricultural development; and

(e) whether Israel has given a proposal to set up a Model farm in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (e) An agreement for cooperation in the field of agriculture was signed between the Governments of India and Israel in December, 1993.

The Agreement provides for cooperation in agricultural science and technology including research, education, extension and training, development projects and joint ventures between companies or institutions of the two countries through collaborative activities and exchanges in the areas of water and soil